_ port Histories of Notable Regiments

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THIRD MAINE INFANTRY.

WARD'S BRIGADE, BIRNEY'S DIVISION, THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. OLIVER O. HOWARD, 523. D., BYT. MAJOR-GEN. U. S. A. (2) COL. HENRY G. STAPLES. (3) COL. MOSES B. LAKEMAN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEAS	Total		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Enrollment.
Field and Staff	2	1	3				20
Company A	1	12	13		9	9	159
В	2	12	14		15	15	165
C		10	10		11	11	147
D		12	12		15	15	154
E	1	11	12		15	15	149
F		20	20	1	19		166
G		15	15	1	17	19	156
н		10	10		17	17	146
I	1	12	13		15	15	161
к	3	9	12	••	15	15	163
Totals	- 10	124	134	ı	148	149	1,586

Total of killed and wounded, 489; Died of disease in Confederate prisons, 33.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES. K. &	M.W.
First Bull Run, Va	8	Gettysburg, Pa	30
Fair Oaks, Va	14	Mine Run, Va	. 1
Malvern Hill, Va	I	Wilderness, Va	24
Manassas, Va	5	Spotsylvania, Va	15
Chantilly, Va	8	North Anna, Va	9
Fredericksburg, Va	6	Totopotomoy, Va	6
Chancellorsville, Va	6	Gunboat Service, Miss	1

Present, also, at Bailey's Cross Roads; Yorktown; Williamsburg; White Oak Swamp; Glendale; Wapping Heights; Kelly's Ford; Cold Harbor.

Notes.—Recruited mostly from the Kennebec lumbermen; the men were of a large, powerful type, their average weight in one company being 170 pounds. The regiment was organized at Augusta, arriving at Washington June 7, 1861. It fought at First Bull Run, and a year later was engaged in another bloody contest on the same field. During 1862 it served in Birney's Brigade of Kearny's Division; it was in that command at Fair Oaks, where it made a gallant and successful charge, but lost nearly one-third of the number engaged; the loss was 8 killed, 71 wounded, and 3 missing. It participated in all the battles and marches of the Third Corps, becoming sadly reduced in number by deaths, wounds, and the sickness incidental to arduous campaigns. When it entered the field at Gettysburg, it numbered 14 officers and 196 rifles; of this number it lost 18 killed, 59 wounded, and 45 missing. Under command of Colonel Lakeman, it rendered good service in that battle; on the second day, in company with Berdan's Sharpshooters, it made an advance outside the lines which developed the enemy's position and elicited timely warning of the attack on Sickles' Corps. The tenacity with which the Third Maine held that skirmish line at Gettysburg is worthy of note. The regiment did some more hard fighting in the Wilderness campaign, during which it fought in Hancock's Second Corps. Lt. Col. Edwin Burt was killed at the Wilderness, and Major William C. Morgan at the North Anna. While in line at Cold Harbor, the regiment was ordered home, and the recruits transferred to the Seventeenth Maine.

FIFTEENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY—"SWISS RIFLES."

KIMBALL'S BRIGADE — NEWTON'S DIVISION — FOURTH CORPS.

(1) COL FRANCIS J. JOLIAT. (2) Col. JOSEPH CONRAD; Byt. Brie.-GEN.

Killed and mortally wounded		Officers.	En. Men. 107	Total.
Died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc	1	106	107	
				- 1
Totals	••••	9	213	222
Enrollment (prior to 1865), 904; killed, 115; percent	age, I	2.7.		20 4 4 7 4
Battles,	Killed	. Woun	ded. Missing.	Total.
Pea Ridge, Ark			11	11
Chaplin Hills, Ky	1	7		8
Stone's River, Tenn	12	55	5	72 1
Liberty Gap, Tenn				1
Chickamauga, Ga	11	.67	22	100
Missionary Ridge, Tenn	5	22		27
Rocky Face Ridge, Ga				, 1
Resaca, Ga	6	24		31 4
Adairsville, Ga	1	4		5 1
New Hope Church, Ga		4	104	4 1
Dallas, Ga	3	16		19
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga	8	19	2 .	29
Peach Tree Creek, Ga	1	2	195	3 1
Siege of Atlanta, Ga	4	16		20
Jonesboro, Ga	1	4		.5 1
Lovejoy's Station, Ga	2	5		7 1
Spring Hill, Tenn	3	11	3	17
Franklin, Tenn	8	44	34	86
Nashville, Tenn	1	6	2	9 1
Columbia, Tenn *Includes the mortally wounded. IIncludes the captured.	1			1
Totals	68	308	80	456

Notes.—Organized at St. Louis in August, 1861. After serving in Missouri and Arkansas during the rest of the year, it marched, in the spring of 1862, with Curtis's Army of the South-west on the campaign which culminated in the victory at Pea Ridge, Ark. The regiment was then in Asboth's (2d) Division, but as it was in reserve at that battle it sustained but slight loss. In June, 1862, it moved with Asboth's command to Corinth, Miss. It was there transferred to Buell's Army of the Ohio, with which it marched on the Kentucky campaign, and was engaged at the battle of Chaplin Hills, Ky., it being then in Sheridan's Division. Three months later it fought at Stone's River, where Colonel Schaeffer, the brigade commander, was killed while leading the regiment. Colonel Joliat, who had resigned in November, 1862, was succeeded by Colonel Conrad, formerly Major of the Third Missouri. The regiment suffered its severest loss at Chickamauga, its casualties on that field being unusually large in proportion to the very small number engaged; it was then in Laiboldt's (2d) Brigade, Sheridan's Division. McCook's Corps. Upon the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland, in October, 1863, the regiment was placed in Steedman's (1st) Brigade, Sheridan's (2d) Division, Fourth Corps, remaining in that corps during the rest of its service. Reënlisting in January, 1864, it was furloughed for thirty days, and upon its return joined Sherman's Army as it was starting on its Atlanta campaign. After the fall of Atlanta, the corps fought at Franklin and Nashville, proceeding thence to Texas, where the regiment was mustered out in December, 1865.

EDITORIAL NOTE: The above pages are reproduced from Col. Fox's famous book, "Regimental Losses." Other page, giving short histories of notable regiments, will appear from week to week. It is hoped the appearance of these short histories will stimulate comrades to send in material for the preparation of more complete histories of their respective regiments than have yet appeared.

Mapa (Cal.) Veterans' Home. Comrade C. M. Ross, Adjutant of Unity | ington (D. C.) Home?

we be under the rules governing the Wash- from time to time while an inmate, and all balance at his discharge; unless the

UNITED STATES PENSION LAWS.

Comprehensive Digest of Pension Legislation From the Founda-

ASSIGNMENT.

No officer can pass away or transfer his pay accounts not actually due at the time. No enlisted man can in any manner, before discharge, assign or transfer his pay; and an assignment, or transfer, is invalid even if made after discharge, unless made by indorsement in writing on his final statements and witnessed by a commissioned officer.

for military or naval service or to other noneys due from the United States.

MISSOURI HOME GUARDS.

of their not having been actually mus- in the act of July 19, 1848.

The act of June 15, 1864, provided that all colored persons, free on April 19, 1861, route to Mexico, at the date of the close should be entitled to receive from the Mexican waters until after that date. date of their enlistment the same pay and allowances as white soldiers; and also that all colored persons (i. e., including those who were slaves on April 19, 1861), who states, or did not join their respective had been enlisted, or who thereafter en companies, or volunteers who, though isted, and were mustered into the military mustered into service, were not marched

The act of March 3, 1865, provided that though their services may have entitled all colored persons who were enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States in South Carolina, by and under the direction of Maj.-Gen. Hunter and Brig.-Gen. Saxton, in pursuance of authority from the Secretary of War, dated August 25, 1862, should be entitled

JACKSON COUNTY (MISSOURI) MILITIA. The act of April 12, 1871, provided

that the members of the military organizations (of Jackson Co., Missouri) known as the Westport Police Guards, Hickman's Mills Company, and Companies A. B. C. D. and E. of the Kansas City Station Guards, should be entitled to receive for their terms of service the same pay and allowances as volunteers in the United Cofficers Mustered out at Close of Responsible to his widow, and, for performing the duties of assistant surgeon.

Spatial stew-tra pay, the same is payable to his widow, children, parents, and brothers and sisters in the order named; then to the nearest heir-at-law.

OFFICERS MUSTERED OUT AT CLOSE OF RE
OFFICERS MUSTERED OUT AT CLOSE OF RE
OFFICERS MUSTERED OUT AT CLOSE OF RE
porary force of the Navy," including Na-

recovered back from such officer because of any defect in the title of such officer to cause of their services being no longer re- States, and who have been or may here the rank, of grade in which such services quired by reason of the close of the war, after be discharged, shall be paid one

By custom of the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, pay and allow-ances due for service of a deceased person in the army or navy (as to bounty, vide) are payable to his heirs in the following order, unless some provision of law dimade such disposition of the amounts then due as is recognized by the Government: The widow, children, father, mother, and brothers and sisters, in the order named; then to the nearest heir-at-law. If the person died in the service, any disposition made by him of his pay, to take effect in the event of his death in service, will be

SPANISH WAR PAY.

Under an act of July 7, 1898, Volun-eers are entitled to United States pay "from the day on which they had their names enrolled for service in the Volunteer Army of the United States and joined for duty." Prior to this law many sion before March 3, 1865, as volunteer ofnot receive United States pay except from a date on which they assembled at bat-calion, regimental or State rendezvous. By a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, Jan. 17, 1899, all Volunteers who were paid by United States only from date of muster into United States service, of whose State pay before United States pay proper. muster was deducted from their United States pay, are entitled to full United States pay without deduction from date of The following are provisions of acts of

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to pay to such officers as were appointed for temporary service in the avy during the late war with Spain, and who entered upon the performance of duty prior to the date on which they accepted their commissions and executed oaths of office, the pay of their grades for the interval during which they were so employed, such payments to be made rom the appropriation 'Pay of the

For pay of the company commissioned officers in each regiment of the special or immune regiments their salaries from the time each organized company reported at rendezvous as a company for service for pay of the regimental commissioned officers their salaries from the time the regiment was mustered into service until said officers were commissioned, \$75,000. or so much thereof as may be necessary: Provided, That such company and regimental officers shall be paid only from the time when they personally reported

EXTRA PAY.

Sec. 5. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates en-gaged in the military service of the United States in the war with Mexico, and who served out the term of their engagement, or have been by may be honorably dis-charged—and first to the widows, second to the children, third to the parents, and

and such regular troops as were enlisted especially for service in the war, were regarded as entitled.

The act of February 19, 1879, provides

Comrade C. M. Ross, Adjutant of Unity
Post, 171, Veterans' Home, Napa, Cal.,
writes: "In your issue of March 29, W. S.
Hancock, of St. Paul, expressed thanks,
to Congressman Lind for securing passage
of an amendment that enables pensioners
to 'keep their pensions while inmates of
Veterans' Homes. Congressman Bell, of
this district, secured an amendment doing
away with the canteen at this Home, and
none of us are able to find out how we are
going to stand, after July 1, regarding the
drawing of our pension money. Can we
draw our pension send have, in writing, author.
It has heretofore published in The National Tribune, the new laws referred to
by the courade are found in amendments
in amendments
that he wife or child or parent to draw
by the courade are found in amendments
in spension in whole or in part.—Editor.]

How is pension in whole or in part.—Editor.]

Mary W. Wilcox, Treasurer of W. W.
Simson Relief Corps, 223, Bellecenter, O.,
a year for each inmate of the Soldiers'
Homes maintained by any State, from
such Homes as fail to conform their rules to those of the National
Soldiers' Home in this city. This latter
provision means that the Home may draw
the pensions and hold them in trust for the
incorporated in the Solders'
Hourishing Little Buckeye Corps.

Mary W. Wilcox, Treasurer of W. W.
Simson Relief Corps, 223, Bellecenter, O.,
we will be suckeye Corps.

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Simson Relief Corps, 223, Bellecenter, O.,
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Mary W. Wilcox, Treasurer of W. W.
Simson Relief Corps, 223, Bellecenter, O

tion of the Government.

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mren, and marines of the United States navy, the revenue marine service, and the officers and soldiers of the United States army employed in the prosecution of said

Although this enactment clearly included within its provisions the officers 1884, that neither officers of such, although they served in the war in volunteer or-No trustee, process, garnishment, injunction, or attachment is recognized by the titled, if retained in service after the ter-Government, either in respect to pay due titled, if retained in service after the ter- tra pay. Those who left the service mination of the war. Nor were the heirs of those thus retained in service, and who died without having been discharged, regarded as entitled. In December, 1884. The act of March 25, 1862, provided the United States Supreme Court decided

tered into United States service, be al. It is now held that all enlisted men and lowed the same pay as if regularly mus- officers, whether in the military or naval MILITARY STORE-KEEPERS AND CONTRACT tered. (Claims under this law were examined by the "Hawkins Taylor Commisation after serving for any period in that war, sion" in 1863, which commission was created by the act of July 12, 1862, payment by the ordinary method being suspended.) are entitled, even if discharged before the close of the war (May 30, 1848), and not for disability incurred in the service.

Soldiers who were on the high seas, en

who had enlisted and been mustered into of the war, May, 30, 1848, are regarded the military service of the United States, as entitled, even though they did not reach NOT ENTITLED.

service, should be entitled to receive, from and after January 1, 1864, the same pay and allowances (except bounty) as white such as teamsters and the like, even

DISLOYALTY.

The fact that an officer or enlisted man serving in the Mexican War was disloyal to the General Government during the late dated August 25, 1862, should be entitled to receive, from the dates of their enlistments, the same pay and allowances as white soldiers.

TACKSON COUNTY (MISSOURI) MALETA

PAY FOR SERVICE PERFORMED IN GOOD
FAITH.

The act of June 3 1884 provides that

The act of June 3 1884 provides that
The act of June 3 1884 provides that

were entitled.

OFFICERS RESIGNED OR DISCHARGED AT OWN REQUEST.

The act of July 13, 1866, provides as "That section 4 of an act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the suprects otherwise or he has in his lifetime of the army for the year ending June 30, 1866, be so construed as to entitle to the three months' pay proper, provided for therein, all officers of volunteers below the rank of Brigadier-General who were in the service on the 3d day of March, 1865, and whose resignations were presented and accepted or who were mustered out at their own request or otherwise honorably discharged from the serv-ice after the 9th day of April, 1865."

MUSTER OUT OF SERVICE ESSENTIAL. Muster out of the United States service is a condition precedent to allowance organizations were not entitled to and did ficers, but who (by the act of February 25, 1867) were transferred to the regular branch of the army without discharge or

reappointment, are not entitled.

The medical store-keepers appointed under the act of May 20, 1862, are held to because of their having been paid by the have been officers of the Regular Army, State prior to that date, or the amount and hence not entitled to the three months'

> MISSOURI STATE MILITIA. The officers of the Missouri State Miliia are not entitled, the benefits of neither enactment having been extended to them.

PRISONERS OF WAR. There is now no authority for paying certain returned prisoners-of war the three months' extra pay authorized by order of the Secretary of War, dated May 30,

RATE OF EXTRA PAY.

Payment of the extra pay provided by unteer Army for the fiscal year ending each of the several foregoing enactments June 30, 1900." is made at the rate of pay to which the officer or other person was entitled at the date of the termination of his service.

Until 1876 it was held that the extra pay provided by the acts of March 3, 1865, and July 13, 1866, was not payable to the heirs of an officer who was entitled thereto, but died without receiving the same. The act of July 3, 1884, provides as fol-

"That section 4 of an act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30. 1866,' approved March 3, 1865, to be so construed as to entitle to the three months' pay proper provided for therein the heirs or legal representatives of all officers of volunteers specified therein who were 26, 1900, provides:

OFFICERS' ADDITIONAL PAY.

follows:

ESTABLISHED 1864.

OVER 94,000 CLAIMS SUCCESSFULLY PROSECUTED.

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AN INDORSEMENT.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, April 1, 1897: "The firm is worthy of confidence upon the ground both o

that the officers and men (principally "Missouri Home Guards") whose services had been accepted and actually employed by the commanders of the Department of the West and Department of the West and Department of the Missouri, should, without regard to the fact within the meaning of those terms as used that all officers and men who served until they were "ordered or mustered out of that service." had "served out the term of their engagement," or were "honorably discharged." souri, should, without regard to the fact within the meaning of those terms as used the service before March 2, 1867, and all others not included among those terms as used the service before specified, have, as a beginning after March 2, 1867, but not in 1867, and all others not included among those hereinbefore specified, have, as a services, or for services rendered prior to muster in rule, received the benefits of the law.

> SURGEONS. Military store-keepers are entitled to additional pay under the above law, but ber, and (6) who lost U. S. pay by reason of state pay not contract surgeons.

In case of the death of the officer without receiving the additional pay to which he is entitled or which he would have been entitled to receive had he survived, as above, title thereto descends to his widow.

EXTRA-DUTY PAY.

Section 35 of the act of March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," provided:

"And be it further enacted, That hereafter enlisted men, now or hereafter detailed to special service, shall not receive any extra pay for such service beyond that allowed to other enlisted men." General Order No. 192 of the War Department, dated June 25, 1863, provided: "Section 35, act of March 3, 1863, entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' does not exclude enlisted men employees,' does not exclude enlisted men employees,'

ment headquarters, from receiving the ex-tra pay heretofore allowed them." There is no law allowing a hospital In case of a person's death after dis-charge, without having received this ex-ful pay and allowances as hospital stew-

> The following is a provision of an act of March 3, 1899, relative to "the temporary force of the Navy," including Naval Reserves, those enlisted in the Reve-

The act of June 3, 1884, provides that "Sec. 4. That all officers of volunteers of the pay and allowances of a rank or grade paid to and received by any military or naval officer in good faith for services actually performed by such officer in such rank or grade during the war of the rebellion, shall not be charged to or the receivered back form such rank or grade during the war of the rebellion, shall not be charged to or the close of the limits of the United States, and who have been or may here months' pay proper."

Under this enactment, only those officed and all others enlisted for the war: "The officers and enlisted men comprising the temporary force of the Navy during the war with Spain who served creditably beyond the limits of the United States, and who have been or may here months' pay proper."

Under this enactment, only those officers Under this enactment, only those officers mustered out after April 9, 1865, be-so served within the limits of the United month's extra pay."

SPANISH WAR-REGULARS.

The following provision of an act of ganizations and prior to the dates of mus-March 3, 1899, relative to enlisted men enering the Regular Army for the war is held to be applicable to enlisted men in the Volunteer Army equally as well, provided they did not receive furlough (with organization) preliminary to discharge, as was the practice prior to January 12,

"That all enlisted men in the Regular Army who enlisted subsequent to the declaration of war for the war only and mustered out of the service who erved honestly and faithfully beyond the imits of the United States shall be paid two months' extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service, and all enlisted men in the Regular Army who enlisted subsequent to the declaration of var for the war only and mustered out of the service who have served honestly and faithfully within the limits of the United States shall be paid one month's extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service from any money in the Treasury and not otherwise appropriated. said moneys to be immediately available.

"That the provisions of this act shall apply for the payment of volunteers as fully as though they formed part of the

Regular Army. The act of March 2, 1901, provides, "That enlistments in the Regular Army on and after April 21, 1898, from which date war was declared to have existed between the United States and Spain, up to and including April 26, 1898, shall be deemed enlistments for the war with Spain, and shall entitle men so enlisting to the extra pay and on the same conditions granted to men who enlisted in the Regular Army and subsequent to the declaration of war, for the war only, as provided by an act approved March 3, 1899, entitled 'An act making appropriations for the support of the Regular and Vol-

Service on a transport between U. S ports, even though the vessel actually hence strictly outside of the limits of the United States, is held not to be service beyond the limits of the United States," within the meaning of the Spanish war within the meaning of the Spanish war volunteers of 1808, the matter was taken before the Court of Claims, The Court has decided that the law of

Discharge for disability existing before enlistment is not a bar to the extra pay unless the disability was fraudulently concealed at enlistment.

Discharge for venereal disease is not a bar to the extra pay unless discharge was directed, for disability due to misconduct. The Army appropriation act of May

teers, shall extend to all volunteer offi-cers of the general staff who have not re-from the service, and all officers and encers of the general staff who have not re-The act of March 2, 1867, provides as ceived walting-orders pay prior to discharge, at the rate of one month to those "That for two years from the 1st day who did not serve beyond the limits of of July, 1866, all officers of the army below the rank of Major-General, including the professors at West Point, shall be paid the United States and two months to those who served beyond the limits of the United States shall be paid one month's extra the professors at West Point, shall be paid the United States; and officers and enlisted men of States.

JOHN PAUL JONE PENNEBAKER & JONES, Attorneys and Counselors,

1831 F STREET. Special attention to adjustment of accounts of civil war Volunteer Officers.

We think very sew officers were properly p Widows (even if remarried), or other heirs, are

tled. Write for details We are especially anxious to commu

(2) who were denied bounty by reason of promotion; (3) who were dismissed from the service; (4) who were denied travel pay by reason of resignation for perso reasons or convenience; (5) who were not muster

Mr. Hunter is a hustler; had 117 cases above, title thereto descends to his widow. children, father, mother, and brothers and sisters, in the order named; then to the nearest heir-at-law.

allowed in one day. He is at the Department each day, looking up neglected and rejected cases. He uses all the testimony on file, and will look up yours. Fee due when you get your money Thousands of pensions can be increased. Now writ

> JOSEPH H. HUNTER, Pension and Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.

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W. E. MOSEA, McGill Building, Washington, D. C. DENSION JOHN W. MORRIS Successfully Prosecutes Claims Lete Principal Examiner U.S. Fension Bursan 3 vrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty disc

eers who resigned and enlisted men volunteers who were discharged upon their own applications subsequent to the issue of orders for the muster-out of their or-

ter-out. This enactment creates the following classes of new beneficiaries in addition to those held to be provided for by the act

of March 3, 1899 1. Volunteer officers of the general staff who did not receive awaiting orders pay

efore muster-on 2. Officers of volunteer organizations whe were discharged for disability, or who without leave of absence or awaiting orders, or extra pay under the act of January 12, 1899, were discharged because their services were no longer required. This will include officers who were on duty

during the furlough period of their organ ization 3. Officers and enlisted men of Volunteer organizations who resigned or were discharged upon their own applications before the muster-out of their organization

but after the issuance of orders for its SPANISH WAR-HEIRS OF VOLUNTEERS.

The following provision of an act of March 3, 1899, is applicable only to the legal heirs or representatives of Volunteers, not of Regulars:

"That the act of Jan. 12, 1899, be, and it is hereby, amended so as to authorize the payment to the legal heirs or representatives of the officers and enlisted med who died or were killed, or who may die in the service, the extra pay provided for in that act for officers and enlisted mer who have been or are to be mustered out. One month's extra pay is allowed if the soldier's service was only within the limits of the United States; two months' extra pay if any portion of his service was beyond the limits of the United States. Heirs of an officer or enlisted man of the Volunteer Army who died while of furlough awaiting muster-out, are not en titled to the extra pay allowed heirs o those dying in service, it being held that death was not "in the service" within the

meaning of the law.

The Treasury Department having held that the Extra Pay Law of January 12 1899, did not apply to the Philippine-se vice volunteers of 1899, but only to certain 1899 is a general law and applies to all 1899 volunteers, both officers and enlisted men, who served out their terms, entitling them to two months' extra pay. The act of January 12, 1899, referred

to above, provides, "That in lieu of grant-ing leaves of absence and furloughs to of-ficers and enlisted men belonging to volunteer organizations hereafter mustered out The act of July 19, 1848, provides as blooms: The service between the 3d day of March and the 10th day of April, 1865."

The act of the service who have served bonestly and faithfully beyond the limits of the cellisted men of the United States Volunlisted men belonging to organizations hereafter mustered out of the service who have served honestly and faith to the children, third to the parents, and fourth to the brothers and sisters of such who have brent killed in battle, or who died in serifite, or who, having been honorably discharged, have since died, or may hereafter die, without receiving the three months and sisters of such well as regular officers are entitled to the benefits of this law. In January, 1882, the benefits of this figh resetion shall only apply to those who have been in actual service during the war."

Under this enactment only volunteers, and essentially for service in the war, were descentially for service in the war, were



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